Amngements.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-American Water Color Society. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-S-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE—S:15—Der Vogeinsendle BIJOU THEATRE—2-8:20—A Society Fad. BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8-Ninety Days. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

The Dore Gellery. CASINO-2-8:15-Fencing Master. OLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Span of Life. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Tem'ng the Shiew.
FIDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Camille. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-The Mountebanks, GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-A Fise of Truce. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-Lady of Lyons-8:15-1u-

HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8:30-Friend Fritz. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Americans Abroad.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:20-Lady Windermere's Fan.

STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-My Official Wife.

STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-On Probation. PASTOR'S-S-Vaudeville UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-5:15-Gloriana. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Glen-da-Lough.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col
Amusements 11	5-6	Lectures & Meetings. 11	- 6
Announcements12	- 5	Legal Nonces	30.00
The same of the sa	100	Lost and Found 8	
Beard and Rooms 9		Marriages and Deaths 7	. 6
Board and Rooms 9 Business Chances 8	9	Miscellaneous12	5-0
Business Chances	- 7	Miscellaneous 9	200
Business Notices 0		New Publications 8	1-8
Dividend Nouces		Ocean Steamers 10	
Dressmaking 9		Ocean Steamers10	- 2
Domestic Situations		Proposals 8	09
Wanted 9		Public Notice10	
Financial11	3.4	Reul Estate10	4.+0
Pinancial Elections.11	5	Itailroads 8	5-6
Por Sale 9	3	Special Notices 7	6
Help Wanted 8	- 5	Steamboats 8	- 5
Help Wanted 9	5	Teachers 8	28
Horses & Carriages. 9	5.	Winter Resorts 8	4
Hotels		Work Wanted 9	
Instruction 8	3	itota itantomittino o	100
Anorthe Contract of	-		322

Buginess Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew, No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage
stamp be affixed to every copy of The Daily, Sunday,
or Semi-Weekly Tribune, malled for local delivery in
New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber Readers are better served by buying their
Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except
Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday
Tribune: 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and
Weekly. This postage must be naid by subscriber.
REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order.
Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash on Postal
Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the
owner's 158.

BACK NUMBERS.—For Rack Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged, on account of the cost of storage. OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st. New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. HARLEM OFFICES:

160 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave. 243 West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th aves 260 West 145th-st. BROOKLYN OFFICES:

897 Fulton-st., 1,152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 565 De Kalb-ave., 1,260 Bedford-ave., 190 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was an exciting tilt between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, on the question of extending the dewill renew its activity in probing the Papama seandals: C. de Lesseps, Baihaut, Blondin, Cotta and others were arraigned on an indictment charging corruption in the matter of the Lottery Bonds === There were twelve new cases of the cholerate complaint in Marseilles. It is said that the betrothal of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck will be announced to day.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - House: The Pension Appropriation bill was taken up. == Senate: The Railroad Car Coupler bill was further discussed, but went over till to-day, when

Domestic.-The Hawaiian envoys had two conferences with the Secretary of State and arranged. for an interview with the President. - The lower part of Trenton, N. J., was flooded by the breaking of the ice gorge in the Delaware. Governor Flower directed the State Commissioners in Lunacy to make an investigation of the management of the State Lunatic Asylum at Poughkeepsie. == The Vesuvius continued the test of her pneumatic guns at Port Royal, S. C., with satisfactory results. — The procedulin and Professor Baldwin has been provided for closed their case in the Buffalo election fraud trial ____ The students of Yale University voted to sustain the new rules of the athletic managers.

City and Suburban.-The ball of the Christmas Society was held. ==== Kesolutions were passed Board of Estimate regarding excessive issues of bonds by the city. --- The block system of street cleaning was tried. - Property holders in Elm-st. protested against the Webster bill now before the Legislature. == Au ice gorge at New-Brunswick, N. J., caused considerable damage. === Stocks dull and irregular, without prominent feature. The closing was not wenk, although final variations were generally declines. Money on call ruled at 3a3 1-2 per

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 47 1-2.

The lunatic asylum in New-Hampshire which burned on Thursday night with such deplorable results-forty-three of the helpless inmates losing their lives in the flery furnace in which they were imprisoned-was a veritable death-It was a wooden structure, standing by itself, and there was no apparatus for extinguishing fires within a distance of four miles. The inadequacy of the stairways and the need fire-escapes had been impressed upon the fficials by a legislative committee, but without effect. The Strafford County authorities are really guilty of criminal carelessness in maintaining such an institution.

Is Commissioner Brennan preparing to make an adverse report upon the block system of cleaning the streets? What was done yesterday was certainly no fair trial of that system. If an attempt to discredit it had been deliberately planned, the work done and the results schieved could scarcely have been more inadequate. In two or three streets the cleaning was fairly well done, but as a whole it was Mr. Brennan must do a good deal ster if he wants intelligent New-Yorkers to believe that he has made a bona-fide attempt

thing must be done to prevent a large number have served twenty years on the force. There defy many of the statutes. is neither right nor reason in such an arrangement.

"Unfair, arbitrary and unconstitutional"this is the language used by Elm-st. propertyowners in reference to the bill providing for the taking of property for the Elm-st. improvement, so-called, in a way which will amount to its virtual confiscation. The bill is promoted by Mayor Gilroy, who is an earnest advocate of the improvement in question. The men who held a meeting yesterday to protest against the measure seem determined to make a resolute fight. They undoubtedly have right and equity on their side. The improvement is of doubtful utility at the best, and no reason exists for departing from the established practice in acquiring the needed land.

THE CABINET WORRY.

From all accounts Mr. Cleveland does not seem to be having an altogether easy time in making up his list of Cabinet appointments. The statesmen whom he would like to appoint apparently fight shy of the honor, and the statesmen who are willing and whose friends are urging their claims are not such as he been attributed to the prevailing impression said to have been gathered from the experience of Cabinet ministers during his last Administration that Mr. Cleveland is a hard man to get along with; that he is too much "the master," and treats the members of his Cabinet too much like schoolboys; that he is brusque in his manners and dictatorial in dealing with the details of public business in the departments. This may or may not be true. Whether true or not the fact remains, we believe, that his offers of Cabinet positions have in so many instances been declined with thanks that he has become somewhat worried over the unexpected embarrassments of the situation. The acceptance of the portfolio of State by Judge Gresham, which is now generally credited, has undoubtedly brought some relief, but that appointment provokes the criticism of many prominent persons who call themselves "oldfashioned Democrats," and do not believe in umping new converts from the anxious seat to the highest places in the synagogue.

They even go so far as to say that Judge Gresham is not a Democrat. And that raises the question: What really is a Democrat in these mixed and bewildering times? That is, what test is there of genuine Democracy except that a man voted for Mr. Cleveland in the late election? The platform adopted at Chicago is certainly no test. The vote on the preliminary questions relating to the repeal of the Silver Purchase act shows that the promise of the platform on that subject meent nothing. A man may be on either side of that question without having his orthodoxy as a Democrat disputed. Indeed, a majority of the with wisdom and prudence in any emergency. representatives of the party in both branches of Congress, with the promise of speedy repeal staring them in the face from Chicago. calmly and deliberately voted against the first and of the vast interests, public and private, step in that direction. On the tariff question, which the National Convention made the leading issue of the campaign, there is notoriously such wide divergence of views that a man may be for absolute Free Trade, or for the species of Protection denounced in the platform as robbery and fraud, without losing his standing as a Democrat. So on the question of Civil Service, a man may be a Mugwump extremist or a Bourbon spoilsman without affeeting his Democracy. The truth is, there is no real test of Democracy except the vote for or against Cleveland. Gresham voted for capital. bate on the Address. — The Brisson Committee Cleveland, and by that test is as good a Democrat as Roger Mills.

recognition from Iowa and Illinois and other States on local grounds which set in so strongly Floridas or passed the Mississippi. immediately after election has measurably subsided. But within the last week Connecticut has risen up in an energetic way in the form of double-leaded editorial articles in "The New-Haven Register." demanding a place in the Cabinet on the ground that it is the only New-England State that voted for Cleveland. and as New-England is entitled to a Cabinet place, it belongs of right to Connecticut. "The Register" does not name the Connecticut candidate, but as ex-Governor Waller, since the campaign in which he denounced with so much vigor all monopolies and trusts, has turned his attention to gridironing the State with electric railroads, and as ex-Governor Ingersoll would not take a Cabinet appointment, and ex-Senator Eaton is a Hill man and out of the question. on the Supreme Bench, and "Bob" Vance has been appointed Labor Commissioner, and Editor Osborne himself already fills with grace and dignity a position of vastly greater usefulness and importance than any political office-all rises to all lips-Banker Benedict, of Greenwich and Broad-st, and the steam yacht Oneida. Yes: he must be the man. And for the Navy Department, of course. Only that will appeare Connecticut. If we are wrong "The Register"

will please say so. Meantime in all of this Cabinet warry it must be some relief to Mr. Cleveland that Hoke Smith is disposed of and Georgia calmed. The pulling and hauling for and against Hoke of Georgia politicians, some of whom looked as if they had just stepped off the frontispiece of a blood-and-thunder dime novel, while others had so little hair on top and so much under the chin that they had the phantasmagoric effect of men with heads put on bottom side up, must have added to Mr. Cleveland's worry a nightmare of uncommon power.

TRYING TO BAFFLE JUSTICE.

Assemblyman Sullivan is never weary of inroducing objectionable bills. One of his reent exploits in that department of activity is the introduction of a measure making it a mis- to prosecute this gang of lawbreakers. demeanor for any city official to take any action upon anonymous communications, or even to is needed because there has been a collapse of investigate such complaints. If this bill should become a law the Health Department would be crippled in its operations. It often receives information of great value concerning nui- to light, and the Grand Jury has frequently sances and abuses in anonymous letters. Many persons who have just causes of grievance against powerful corporations and individuals hesitate to make complaints of wrong-doing and against nuisances over their own names. The enactment of Mr. Sullivan's bill would discourage tenants from appealing to the Board of Health against unjust and oppressive landlords who violate the sanitary laws. It would to settle their bail with guying one another, hinder ill-used employes from telling the truth

increasing the fund by requiring members of as to all sorts of infractions of the local the force to pay to it a small percentage of ordinances would be dammed up. The Police their salaries. The consent of the men to this Department and the Excise Department would plan is to be sought. Certain it is that some- find it much more difficult than they find it now to take steps against the keepers of dives. of able-bodied policemen from becoming the proprietors of gambling-houses, the uncharges upon the public simply because they licensed sellers of liquors and the people who

Assemblyman Sullivan's bill in regard to anonymous communications is plainly inspired by similar motives to those which are behind the so-called Anti-Spy bill. Both are intended to protect lawbreakers and to hinder the administration of justice.

OBJECTIONS TO HAWAII.

There are signs at Washington of a disposition among certain Democratic politicians to resist the general public sentiment in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. They are not acting in harmony with time-honored Democratic policy as taught by such men as Andrew Jackson and William L. Marcy. Theirs is a state of mind generated by the condition of opposition in which they have resided to their own and the public discomfort for the last thirty years. Denial, objection and resistance have been so long their necessary function that their minds are now almost incapable of enter-

taining a progressive idea. The annexation of Hawaii, however, does not come up as a novel idea. It has received attention from every successive Administration since the Pacific seas became our western boundary, and the record of the Department wants. The shyness of the first named has of State is uninterrupted, whether written by one party or another, in the testimony it bears to the belief among all responsible American statesmen that the present crisis in Hawaii was inevitable, and that it should lead directly to annexation. No other view than this has at any time been expressed by an American President or Secretary of State in actual contemplation of organic changes in Hawaii, and this view has been repeatedly asserted by those whom the present generation has been taught to regard as our especially able, patriotic and far-sighted men. If it was ever a sound view it possesses peculiar force now, for Hawaii's value as a tropical, sugar and fruit producing country, as a naval outpost, as the fortress of the Pacific and the point from which the Isthmus and the South Seas must be guarded. is far greater and plainer to-day than it has ever been in the past.

When Mr. Thurston and his colleagues arrived in San Francisco, and made public the story of the revolution and the character of their mission here, it became at once apparent that the people heartily and with remarkable unanimity favored the prompt acceptance of their proposals. In the face of such a great demonstration the little band of Democratic objectors at Washington admitted the necessity of doing something, but inevitably something different from what was proposed. As a concession to public sentiment they argued in favor of a protectorate until it was ascertained that a protectorate had been already established. The necessity of objecting to that, because, of course, it was utterly impossible to allow that an American Minister had acted required the abandonment of the protectorate idea altogether and the incontinent renunciation of all interest in the fate of the islands centred there. So it is now being pointed out that the revolution was only a scheme to advance the interests of the sugar-planters, as if it were a bad thing for a Nation which consumes 2,000,000 tons of sugar every year and grows only 250,000 tons to obtain a further supply of its own. It is urged that the natives do not want American control, and also that they are ignorant and vicious, as if these arguments did not negative one another, and enforce on us the duty of protecting our people in the islands and their millions of invested

annexation. That is the argument of those general importance. There ought not to be The pressure upon the President-elect for who hold that the United States are too big already, and should never have acquired the

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S DUTY.

The indicted officials of Brooklyn are not now betting so heavily upon their acquittal as they were when they were arranging their bail a few weeks ago in Judge Moore's court. Their legislative "pull" at Albany has not served the purpose of counteracting and nullifying the work of the Grand Jury. They left the Governor out of account as an official who would mechanically register the decision of the Legislature. He has suddenly turned upon them. and by his vigorous and public-spirited veta has cut them off from legislative relief. There does not appear to be even a remote chance of the passage of the McCarty bill over the veto. nor is there any probability that his assent can be secured to two medified measures which would not be open to objection on constitutional grounds. The officials who have been charged by the Grand Jury with criminal acts of maladministration already perceive that their ofthese being out of the way one name doubtless fences cannot be condoned at Albany. If they escape prosecution, it will be because the District-Attorney fails to do his duty.

Governor Flower is not, however, without power and influence in Kings County. He has not only vetoed an iniquitous legislative measare for condoning municipal wrong-doing, but he has also declared that a wholesome lesson will be inculcated, if their civil and criminal liabilities can be saddled upon these Brooklyn officials. His public obligations are not fully discharged in his admirable veto of an indefensible measure. It is his duty to stand guard over the District-Attorney's office and to insist upon having the cases of the indicted officials prosecuted with energy and resolute determination and without unnecessary delay. If that office either neglects to press these indictments or shows any inclination to shirk its responsibilities, it will be the Governor's sworn duty to remove the District-Attorney. Governor Flower has taken high ground in his veto message. There must be no retreat from his impregnable position. The District-Attorney is responsible to him, and must be compelled

Vigilance on the part of Governor Flower similar criminal proceedings during recent vents in Kings County. Various public jobs and administrative scandals have been brought appeared in court with startling presentments and a full budget of indictments. Then Justice has gone limping along like a lame and spavined livery c.b. The indicted officials have invariably escaped. Government by Grand Jury has degenerated into a broad farce in Brooklyn. The indicted officials, who amused themselves not long ago while waiting with bragging of their "pulls" at Albany and

during the next few months.

SHALL OUR ELECTORAL SYSTEM BE CONSERVED!

A number of bills are pending at Albany affecting elections. All voters of all parties are directly and vitally interested in these bills. Therefore it behooves those who are really public-spirited, and desire to see our electoral system perfected, to exert whatever influence they have with their local representatives at Albany for the passage of such of the measures in question as clearly ought to be passed. and for the defeat of those which plainly ought to be defeated. The more important of these are the following: To provide for a blanket ballot: to provide for non-partisan inspection boards: to extend the personal registration requirement to all the districts of the State, those in the country being placed on the same footing with those in the city. The Blanket Ballot bill ouviously ought to

pass. That is conceded by intelligent men,

whatever their politics. A serious objection

to the existing Election law is that under it

the voter is compelled to furnish himself with

too many separate ballots. The selection of

the ballot which he desires to vote and the

prescribed folding of all which he takes with

him into the booth prove exceedingly embarrassing to a large number of voters. It is of the first importance our system of voting should be so simple that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein. The blanket ballot would cure the evil complained of. It ought to go upon the statute books by a unanimous vote. What delays its passage? It is also clear that non-partisan boards of election inspectors ought to be provided for. The Farquhar bill of last year, reducing the number of inspectors in this city in order to give the Democratic members of the board a preponderance, was absolutely indefensible. It was a wanton scheme to give Tammany Hall a grossly unfair advantage at the polls. Under it at every voting-place Tammany has two inspectors and the Republicans only one. It certainly can need no argument to convince people who believe in honest elections and fair play between parties that the law which provides for this gross inequality ought to be repealed. One of a series of bills introduced at Albany on Thursday last looks to wiping it out, while another provides for non-partisan election boards in every district of the State, each board to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats. In the sparsely settled country districts inspectors of elections find their duties light and the opportunities for fraud reduced to a minimum. Hence there is no particular oceasion for adding to the number of inspectors in the country growing out of existing conditions. But honest men in the rural districts will welcome the passage of a law which, while providing for larger, non-partisan inspection boards in the country, secures the same provision for all the cities. The other bill of which we have spoken, to extend personal registration to the country, ought to be killed. That is the best use it can be put to. It had its origin in reckless, unscrupulous partisanship. It is a barefaced attempt to give the Democracy a lift by embarrassing Republican voters in the country, who if the bill goes through will be deprived of the right of suffrage unless they register in person. A Democrat representing the State Farmers' League, in his argument against the bill before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, used this vigor-

ous language: "It seems," he added, "a great pity that a man who has lived all his life in a town and who is known by every man, woman and child in it cannot go and cast an honest and untrammelled vote without first being compelled to drive nine or ten miles through the mud and rain to register. The party that forces this meas ure will die this fall. The farmers, when they learn that this imposition has been put upon them, will arise and vote against the party that forced it upon them.

The legislation in question ought to be promptly disposed of because of its grave relate to methods for the conservation of popular government, the rights of the majority. If the Democratic majority with whom lies the responsibility fails to meet the best expectations in their treatment of them, the voters will understand the reason why. They will understand that the Democratic bosses for reasons best known to themselves do not desire to see the election laws improved.

CIRCUS POSTER DEFORM

We observe with some surprise that the bill recently introduced in the Missouri Legislature to compel circuses to exhibit what they represent on their posters" has been reported upon adversely by the committee to which it was referred. It is not stated in the dispatch which committee it was that had the bill. It may have been the Committee on Schools and Colleges, or that on Ways and Means, or the Judiciary Committee; or perhaps there may be in the Missouri Legislature a special Committee on Circuses, or at least, a Committee on Circuses and Public Improvements.

But, after all, the particular committee which had the bill in charge is not important-what surprises us is that any committee of the Missouri Legislature should think that circuses ought not to be made to live up to their bills. Of course, in State where the Legislature does not habitually adjourn on circus day, we could not expect much else, but we looked for better things from Missouri. We should think that the Missouri Legislature had been fooled enough times by circuses which in the tent were but weak reflections of their appearance on the fence not to miss a chance to work a reformation in these things. How many times has the Speaker of the House in the Missouri Legislature gone to the circus prepared to ride the trick-mule, only to find that the alleged show had no trick-mule? How many times has the whole Legislature been disappointed to find the mouth of the hippopotamus closed, when they had been led by the bills to expect it open? How many times have they been lured on by pictures of active, billowy snakes, only to find every last snake sound asleep and not expected to wake up for three weeks? Has the Missouri Legislature ever felt its heart beat wildly as it gazed on the handsome face of the lithographic lady bare-back rider, only to find that her actual face fell like a blight upon every living thing that looked at it? We know that the Missouri Legislature has laid all of these sad experiences frequently, no matter what it may say. Of course we realize that the Missouri Legisla-

ture may pass the bill notwithstanding the adverse report of the committee, but it is not prob-Yet the law is bound to come some time, in all of the more progressive States at least. In States where the circus is looked upon merely as a form of amusement and classed with Democratic conventions, football games, heresy trials and so forth, we cannot expect lexislation for its im-provement. But in States where the circus is regarded as a form of university extension something is going to be done for it on the statute do it in Mexico; in our sister republic el elefanto the tence must correspond substantially with

is understood that they favored the plan of ing the crowding of the aisles in theatres, and trict-Attorney's office and this gang of municipality is that it causes the man to lose conjugate the find by recogning the find fidence in art. The man who begins as a child by learning to doubt the circus posters will end by going to public art galleries, rolling up a catalogue, screwing it into one eye and taking observations on the pictures with a bored expression of countenance very painful, not only to the artist, but to the general public as well. When a man is seen thus to sweep the walls of the gallery with a catalogue as if he were looking for a lost comet, you may know that the dark shadow of

the deceitful circus poster rested on his early life. What would make the enforcement of such a law in Missouri easy would be the fact that, if we are not misinformed, the court always adjourns and is present at the performance. If it were not up to the representations of the posters the judge could direct the sheriff to leave the prisoner chained to his seat and to bring the circus manager before the jury; and he could be tried and convicted right there, and, perhaps, enough got out of the fine to make up the sum spent for tickets. Since the Democratic party has concluded to drop "tariff reform" it might look into this idea of poster reform.

Senator Endres, of Buffalo, the author of the Anti-Spy bill, must know just how a man feels when he gives himself away. Speaking in favor of his bill in Albany a day or two ago, he asserted that its object was to save liquor-dealers from persecution, and said that in Buffalo a law-and-order society had employed the kodak to secure evidence of violations of the law. It was a fatal admission. The virtue of the kodak is that it cannot lie. No liquor-dealer, acting " on the square," can have the least fear of it. Moreover, the Senator's remarks caught the eye of Dr. Parkhurst, who was so impressed by the kodak idea that he will probably advise the New-York Society for the Prevention of Crime to purchase a number of these photographic instruments. The testimony of a kodak is unimpeachable, and even a Tammany police justice would not dare to refuse it.

It is intimated that William J. Gayner, the Brooklyn lawyer who conducted with marked success the proceedings to prevent the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company at an excessive price, may have written the Governor's message vetoing the McCarty bill. It makes no difference who wrote it. It is an admirable message, and a courageous one as well.

What a difference there is between the way business men and politicians set about doing a piece of work! The committee appointed by Mayor Boody to investigate the charges against the Brooklyn Fire Department consists of three well-known business men. Without wasting any time in preliminaries, they settled down to work at their first meeting, after receiving authority to make the investigation, and already they have made marked progress. Their course is in gratifying contrast with the usual method of conducting inquiries by legislative committees. committee has no object but to get at the facts, no axe to grind, no partisan end in view. It is after the truth, and the whole truth, and can hardly fail to obtain it.

For aught we can see this February thaw is just as much of a nuisance as if it had come in January, according to programme.

The winter manoeuvres inaugurated by the military authorities at St. Petersburg have now been introduced by the German and Austrian War Departments, with the object of keeping pace with Russia. Marching exercise has been taking place in Transylvania at a time when the thernometer marked nearly fifty degrees Fahrenheit below freezing point, and the result has been that in one infantry regiment alone a hundred and fourteen men have had their faces, feet and hands to seriously frostbitten as to make it necessary to end them to the hospital. Moreover, it is proposed that troops of all arms should camp in tents in the open during the severest frost. object of this is to accustom the men to military operations in winter, the opinion prevailing at Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin that the next great European war will open not in spring or

Among the many progressive measures inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone's administration is a scheme for teaching the elements of politics in all scholastic institutions controlled or supervised by the Government. Hitherto this branch of eduscholastic institutions controlled or supervised by cation, to which so much attention is paid in this country, as well as in Switzerland and France, has been entirely neglected in the primary schools of Great Britain, and the children have been alowed to grow up in comparative ignorance of their duties and responsibilities as citizens.

The Cities Committee has reported Mr. Webster's bill providing that the expenditures of the Dock Department shall be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This bill ought to become a law. The large measure of independence enjoyed by the Dock Department is an anomaly which is not warranted by any considerations of necessity or convenience.

A popular impression prevails that an employer is forced by law to give a written character or testimonial to a domestic servant on the termination of the latter's services. This idea has been dispelled, at any rate, so far as England is concerned, by a decision just rendered by the High Court of Justice in London, which declares that the employer is under no such obligation whatsoever. It would be of interest to the numerous victims of the tiresome domestic service ques-tion in this country to ascertain whether this decree of the British courts would find acquiescence on the part of our American tribunals.

PERSONAL.

The death of Algernon Sartoris, at Capri, is attrib-

Famous Russian physicians, according to St. Peters burg papers, have little trouble in becoming wealthy. Professor G. A. Sacharjin, one of the greatest doctors of the Empire, living in Moscow, was recently called to visit Mme. Tereschtschenko, wife of a rich landed to visit Mme. Terescutschenko, whe of a rich landed proprietor in the Skwfra District. In addition to all expenses, he received about \$7,000 for his advice and ald. An assistant, who accompanied his eldet, left the country place the richer by \$1,000. M. Teres-chtschenko, however, will not miss the money. He hired a special train later to get the medicines ordered by the professor in Kieff.

Leff Ericson's statue in Boston has been criticised as artistically inaccurate because it has a smooth-shaven face. The question is raised as to the possibility of razers having been in use among the Northmen in his day. However this may be, icicles enough formed on his chin and checks the other day to give him a rather fall, though temporary beard. Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, instead of being scated with other royal guests at the wedding

of Duke Albrecht of Wurtemburg and the Archduchess Margaret in Vienna recently, was compelled, owing to difficulties of precedence, to witness the ceremony from an adjacent cratory. Miss Annie Clarke, for twenty years a great favor-

ite on the Boston stage, has been out "on the road" this season with the Mancia-Mason company, but an engagement has been effected with the manager of the Grand Opera House in Eoston, by which she is to return to that city and appear in many of her old roles.

A Boston journalist, on hearing that the Princess Katulani, niece and heiress of Queen Liliupkalani, was to be educated at Wellesley, wrote to the royal aunt a few months ago, venturing to ask for such information as she might be willing to have printed. She says to a St. Louis reporter: books at no distant day. If Missouri will had about move in the matter, Arkansas will. There is no ne day a big official envelope with the royal seminator on the control of Hawall upon it. On opening to I found it to be a fetter from James Robertson, Chamberlain to the letter from James Robertson, Chamberlain to the Queen, in which he said that her Majesty had been pleased to direct him to write me of her plans conto put the block system in operation.

about tyrannical employers. It would tend to obstruct the work of the Fire Department and that of the Department of Buildings. Information as to unsafe buildings, as to departures the stage business was not concealed. We beg leave to warn Governor Flower that the District the work of the fence must correspond substantially with pleased to direct lim to write me of her plans concerns the fence must correspond substantially with electants of the canvas or the courts will know the obstruct the work of the Fire Department and quittal, had seen the burlesques on justice reason why. The fact must not be lost sight of that the single disappointment of a man in finding that the circus posters do not tell the truth ing that the circus posters do not tell the truth is only a small part of the harm done. The grand-and remain during the World's Fair season until the

latter part of September. Then she would visit the Western cities, and arrive in Honoiula in October, where she would celebrate her eighteenth birthday, and prepare herself for her future position as Queen of Hawaii. It strick me on reading the letter that it was the Queen's intention of abdicating in favor of the young lady."

Ex-Senator Carlisle's son Logan is said to b mind much like his father's, and has been so long assistated with him that it is suspected in Washington' that he may be the private secretary of the new Secretary of the Treasury after March

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A city missionary tells the following story in "The Buffalo Courier": "I said to a beautiful little boy-but so dirty: 'When you go to bed to-night, will you promise me to sbake out all your clothes and to have them up to air?' Why, what would I sleep in!' he said in astonishment. 'Do you sleep in these clothes I asked. 'What else would I sleep int' he said won-deringly. I tried another tack: 'When did you has have a bath?' 'A bath?' he echoed. The word was a new one to him. 'Do you ever go down into the 'Oh, no: my mammy's afraid to let me po near the water.' Then I asked in despair: 'But haven' you ever been washed all over?' The child shook he sead and edged away from me, frightened at the

A pastor writes us in substance: "I was invited preach for a church within fifty miles of Philadelpha, which has, I understand, an invested fund of nearly \$10,000. My travelling expenses were \$0.73, and I paid \$10 for the supply of my pulpit. I received \$10. I wrote to the brother who paid me this amount, and stated to him the facts as to my outgo. In reply is stated that my name had been handed to them as a candidate, and that they were informed that when a mann preached as a candidate it was not usual to pay him anything. But, notwithstanding this, they had paid me \$10. I replied, suggesting that hereafter they state, in inviting a minister to preach, what they propose to pay, leaving it for him to decide whether he can afford to serve them at that rate. And here the matter stands. I suppose I shall have to enter the \$9.73 as a gift to the church."—(National Bapitat.

Boston people would appreciate cheaper rates be tween that city and New-York, for two reasons; to would make it easier for them to visit New-York, and for New-Yorkers to go to Boston, where they would spind money liberally, as they always do.

SONG OF THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Never mind what's your condition Or your self-deported mission— There's a Cabinet position That's awaitin' for you sure! If the enemy you collared— If you led the boys or follered And got hoarse because you hollered, Pass your plate and call for more!

If the benner you have toted
Till the full returns were quoted
If your great-grandfather voted
Like a veteran of yore;
When the good news was a-telling
And the chorus was a swelling.
If you did a lot of yelling,
Pass your plate and call for more?

Oh, our troubles—they are over,
And we're just knee-deep in clover
And we're holding on to Grover
While he's entering the door;
And the rascals with their cheatin'—
They are going out a-skeetin',
Red-hot, and sill a heatin'—
Pass your plate and call for more!
—(Atlanta Constitution. Clever idea that, of the man who carries an en

pensive umbrella. He has the handle made so that it can be taken off, and whenever he has occasion to leave the umbrella in a public place he takes the handle off and puts it in his pocket. Of course nobody would care to appropriate an umbrella without

A Smart Parrot.—Several days ago a paragraph appeared in this column relating to a parrot name "Mck," owned by F. X. Ziegler, of Columbia, Penn, Mr. A. M. Rambo, of this city, who is acqualined with Mr. Ziegler, says that "Dick" is considered one of the family, and is perhaps one of the most infelligent birds of its species in the world. "Dick" always take a hand in household matters, Mr. Rambo says. "If Mr. Ziegler's son does not get up in the mornia at the usual hour to go to the office, the parrot will say to the girl. "Call Clem," and he will insist on his commands being obeyed. I recollect on one occasion," Mr. Rambo further says, "when the family were earnestly discussing some local event, 'Dick' broke in as follows: "Pap, do you love mammat" 'Yes, of course I do,' replied Mr. Ziegler, when the parrot blurted out, "O, you old fraud."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

A correspondent desires to correct a paragraph which recently appeared in The Tribune relative to the territory of Moresnet and its tin mines. He says that Moresnet is not an independent government, but only a village, near the city of Llege, and under the Government of Belgium. Moreover, its mining is dustry is ainc (spelter), and not tin, there being is un mines there whatsoever.

The New-York boy is not precisely a child of the devil, but for malicious mischief he is hard to beak one of them was overheard initiating a strangs by from the lawless South into the mysteries of New-Yerk

their readers to beware of Monsignor Satoll ground that he is a Jesuit. As a matter of fact, the Apostolic Delegate is not a Jesuit; and, if popular rumor is correct, he is not friendly by the Jesuits. Certainly those who have been nearest to him since he came to this country are not Jesuits.

Time 2000 A. D. Scene, public square in Athena. Enter to Diogenes one Antingorus.

Antingorus—Hast 40t yet found thy man, 0, Diogenes?

Diogenes—Ay, of a verity that have I. It was but yesterday I did bethink me to look in the cemetery.—(Chicago News Record.

"The Albany Evening Journal" and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob, of Albany, are baving a little con-

troversy over the highly speculative question whether a clergyman has a right to die rich, "The Journal" having intimated that it is out of keeping with a clergyman's calling to be wealthy. Dr. lenged proof for the assertion. Whereb Journal" quoted a number of passages Whereupon "The passages from the men. None of Pible condemning riches and rich men. these passages, however, refers especially to the clergy, so that Dr. Ecob is still waiting for the proofs-

In a textbook on rhetoric used in one of our colleges the Listener came upon this last night:

"A sentence should contain every word which is necessary to the efficient communication of thought or feeling, but not one word more,"

This reminds one of the famous sentence in one of the early editions of Lindley Murray's grammar:

"A preposition should not be used to end a sentence with."

"A preposition should not be used to can a sentence with."

In the sentence first quoted, the words "which is are not only unnecessary to the efficient communication of the thought, but actually spoil the sentence. The phrase is a very mild example of what one may find in rhetorical textbooks. But let a horrid newspaper writer be gullty of a solveism, and how these mousing pedants of the college will pounce on it:—(Boston Transcript.

THE DEFEAT OF REPEAL. From The New-York World (Dem.)

From The New-York World (Dem.)

But the responsibility for this defeat rests upon the Democrats. They have control of the House by an overwhelming majority. More than half of them by this vote repudiated one of the pledges made by the party in its National platform. Either the platform did not represent the convictions of the Democracy on this subject, or these men, representing Democratic constituencies, are not Democrats. This result will probably render necessary an early extra session.

POOR DE LESSEPS!

From The Boston Advertiser.

There is no generous heart in the world that can withhold a sigh of pity for the awful fate that has withhold a sigh of Pity for the awful fate that has befallen Ferdinand Count de Lesseps. All things befallen Ferdinand Count de Lesseps. All things befallen Ferdinand Count de Lesseps. All things befallen for the considered, no sadder human downfall has occurred in modern times.

LET UTAH WAIT AWHILE. From The New-York Independent.

From The New-York Independent.

We beg the people to protest against the admission of Utah. It is no question of religious freedom. We make no political objection to the admission of Utah on account of its Mormon faith, but simply because of its polygamy up to two years ago, and its conversion never yet even professed, only the practice "suppended," and that only under the compulsion of the very power from which it now begs to be delivered. Let it remain a little longer under the only power which could control it. Let it learn by af least ten years of practice to reject from principle what it has "suspended" from policy. Let us wait at least until the loyal citizens of Utah ask for admission into the Union.

MINISTER STEVENS'S ACR.

From The Baltimore American.

The Minister either had to interfere himself of permit one of the European powers to interfere, for it mit one of the European powers to interfere, for it is as sure as anything can be that the latter would not have given their consent to the anarchy and confusion that would have followed non-interference.

THE CONVICTION OF BANKER POTTER.

From The Boston Journal.

The verdict rendered, we believe, will be generally appreved of as just, and in accordance with the evidence. It will exert a bracing and healthful infuence upon financial ethics. It will restrain tank officers from venturing across the line which separates recklessness from rascality, and it will have a tendency to check practices which, if not actually criminal, "seed the dangerous verge" of crime.